The New-York Times.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

The Peace Conference Not Yet Assembled.

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Cotton Advanced—Breadstuffs Dull—Provisions Declining.

CONSOLS 94 7-8 @ 95 3-8.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Wednesday, Aug. 10.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. BROWN, from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 28th ult., arrived at Halifax at 2¼ P. M. yesterday, and the horse express reached here with her news at an early hour this morning.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 27th.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, reached Queenstown at 6 A. M. of the 27th and Liverpool the following morning.

The steamship *Asoria* arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 29th.

The steamship *City of Manchester* left Queenstown for New-York on the 30th.

The United States sloop-of-war *Plymouth* left Plymouth, England, on the 28th for Brest.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

The date of the Zurich Conference was not yet fixed, but it was expected to meet in a few days.

Count GRAVENEY, the representative of Austria reached Marseilles on the 27th, and, it is said, proceeded direct for Zurich.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliamentary proceedings on the 27th were unimportant.

On the 28th, in the House of Commons, Lord C. PAGET said that experiments were progressing to test the practicability of laying a submarine telegraph to Gibraltar.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL made his statement relative to foreign affairs. He would have postponed it if there had been any prospect of being able to announce a definite settlement of the affairs of the Continent before the approaching close of the session. He was glad to see in the *Moniteur* that the Emperor of France had determined to place the army and navy on a peace footing. After reviewing the grounds of peace, as proclaimed by the two Emperors, he said that as England did not interfere in the war, he did not think it was for her to interfere in the peace. The cession of a province by Austria did not affect the state of affairs of Europe sufficiently to warrant the interference of the neutral Powers. The most important part of the treaty, however, related to the future of Italy, and the invitation of the Emperor NAPOLEON to England to enter the Congress, was to consult on the actual state of affairs of Italy, quite irrespective of the terms of the Treaty of Villafranca. England had not consented to join the Congress, and would not, until they saw the result of the Conference at Zurich. The treaty of Villafranca did not lay down absolutely an Italian Confederation, but only that the Emperors would unite to promote one. He doubted the feasibility or the benefit of a Confederation at present, and pointed out the various obstacles to the consummation of such a project. Again England must know how it was proposed to carry out the treaty before joining the Congress, especially with respect to the restoration of the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena, as England would never be a party to forcing them on their people without their free consent. He repeated to say that the King of Naples was beginning to put an end to the system, which prevailed under the late King, and sincerely desired to terminate it altogether. There was a treaty about to be made at Vienna, whither a confidential agent of the French Government had gone to arrange the basis. He believed that the Emperor of Austria desired that the Italians should have self-government. He could not now say, whether there would be a Congress, but he thought it would not become England best to say that she would withdraw from such an Assembly, if there was a chance of promoting the liberty of Italy and establishing the peace of Europe.

Mr. BERNARD expressed the wish that Lord JOHN RUSSELL had been more explicit, particularly as to any terms that may have been offered Austria by the neutral Powers. He reiterated his objection to England having anything to do with the conference, as she would probably be bound by the treaty of Villafranca.

Lord PALMERSTON denied that England had submitted any terms to Austria which were less favorable than those obtained from France. The Government, at the request of the French Ambassador, had consented to be the channel of communication, and had submitted those terms to Austria, but at the same time distinctly stating they were the views of the French Government, and that England gave no advice or opinion in the matter. It would be impossible after the Government to join in the Congress until the result of the Zurich Conference was known.

Mr. WHITESIDE said that the Government had been guilty of a deception, and by transmitting terms to Austria as virtually assented to them.

Mr. GLADSTONE eulogized the conduct of Sardinia, and asked Lord PALMERSTON from the misrepresentations brought against him, and to uphold the House no to insist more with the Executive in whatever measures it might find itself able to adopt for the interest of Italy and the permanent welfare of Europe.

After a few remarks by other members the subject was dropped.

On the 29th, in the House of Commons, sundry questions were put to the Government on the subject of naval armaments and national defences.

Lord PALMERSTON said, that he did not think it possible for England to enter into an agreement with the other Powers for the simultaneous reduction of her military and naval establishments, her position being totally different.

Mr. HENNESSY moved a resolution, that the expenses of establishing the works of defence be met by a fund specially provided for the purpose, independent of Parliamentary votes. He spoke eulogizing economy and suggested a loan to complete the defences.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT and Lord PALMERSTON objected to the proposition, but both said the Government was fully alive to the importance of completing the defences of the country, and promised vigorous action in the matter.

Mr. CORRY deprecated this unnational alarm as an actual incentive to war, and ridiculed the idea of invasion by France. He hoped that explanations would be quieted into between the two Governments. After such explanations had been made and tried, he would, if necessary, be ready to vote £300,000,000 to provide a navy superior to France, although he showed that the English navy was greatly superior now.

Mr. HENNESSY's motion was rejected by 97 majority.

The London *Herald* says that the formation of a coast telegraph around England has been suggested by a circular, more particularly addressed to the shipping interests.

The coming loan for India was not expected to exceed six or seven millions sterling.

Mr. TOM BACON's American horse *Stark*, won the race for the Goodwood stakes against a field of seventeen competitors.

The Goodwood Cup was won, with the greatest ease, by *Promised Land*, the American horse *Princess* coming in third.

The bounties to seamen had been slightly reduced, and the system extended to Sept. 30.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of the 28th contains the official announcement, that the Emperor has decided that the army and navy shall be restored to a peace footing with the least possible delay. It is stated that as soon as the troops have returned to France and resumed their previous quarters, great numbers of temporary furloughs will be granted, which will afterwards be made definitive for all those men who have twelve or eighteen months to serve.

The Administration of Marine is said to have received the necessary instructions for preparing the definitive discharge of all sailors who, having already served six years, have been called to join the fleet within the last six months.

The London *Times*, in a leader on the proposed French disarmament, says: "We recognise in this disarmament the sagacity of the Emperor in gauging the temper of his people; and for our own part we rejoice that we may now return to security and peace. We shall, of course, in due time, follow the example of our neighbors."

The *Daily News* thinks the execution of the proposed measure would be a most valuable pledge for the peace of the world, and says the announcement will be accepted with candor.

The *Post* says general confidence must be excited throughout Europe, and a long and uninterrupted peace is to be hoped for.

Prior to the announcement of a disarmament the Paris correspondence was filled with conjectures as to the warlike designs of France, particularly in regard to England, and many absurd statements were made. One writer says:

"Orders have been sent from Paris to expedite the departure of the French troops from Italy. Of the one hundred and twenty thousand men in the north of Italy, sixty thousand were to be sent to Susa and Genoa by rail at the rate of thirty-five hundred per day. These are to be in Paris on or before the 14th of August, and after the Emperor's *fête* the Rhine is their destination, in order to show Germany the rapidity with which French troops can be moved from the scene of victories in the south to fresh enterprises, if necessary, in the north."

It was still rumored that the Emperor contemplated a visit to London, but it was not generally credited.

A camp of 80,000 men was being formed at St. Maur, near Paris.

The *Moniteur's* announcement of the projected disarmament caused great excitement, and a rise of one per cent. on the Bourse. This, however, was subsequently nearly half lost. The Rentes closed on the 29th at 68f. 45c.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that it was generally believed that a deputation with the Prince NAPOLEON at their head, would shortly arrive to take the remains of the Duke DE REICHSTADT to France.

The correspondence of the *Independance Belge* thus speaks of the projects of reform entertained by the Emperor of Austria:

"All the provincial councils of the Empire are to be convoked simultaneously, in order to answer a series of questions on the ameliorations which they may think necessary to the internal government of the States, especially in the provisional organization. The council a will have complete liberty in their deliberations, and may make known openly and sincerely to the Emperor the wants and wishes of the populations. Important financial and military reforms are likewise projected."

The Austrian War Department has decided that the first army shall be maintained at present on a war footing. Its effective strength is estimated at 220,000 men. The other corps are on their march to their former cantonments in Galicia and Hungary.

ITALY.

The official Piedmontese *Gazette* publishes a circular of the Minister of the Interior to the Governors and Intendants General, which says the change of Cabinet does not produce any serious variation in the character of the policy of Sardinia. The new Ministry will continue to favor as largely as possible the development of the great principles which are the bases of public right. The Minister goes on to ask support in tranquillizing the discouraged minds, in strengthening the belief in the right to liberty, and in preparing the annexed provinces for liberal institutions. The circular concludes by promising reform in the extension of commercial and provincial liberty.

Preparations were being made at Milan for a grand illumination, to take place on the arrival of the King of Sardinia, who is expected in a few days to visit his new Lombard capital.

Chevalier FARINI, Governor of Modena, has, by order of the King of Sardinia, withdrawn from Sardinian authority, and published a proclamation, in which he remits the Government to the Municipal members. The populace assembled in crowds and proclaimed the Municipality by acclamation the Dictators of the country. Chevalier FARINI accepted a provisional regency to maintain public order and reunite the Representative Assembly of Modena, which is to pronounce on the future settlement of the country.

The result of the deliberations on the question of annexing Tuscany with Piedmont has been made known from one hundred and forty-one places, including Leghorn and Florence. The result shows 809 affirmative against 15 negative votes.

The abdication of the Grand Duke of Tuscany in favor of his son, is officially confirmed.

The *Nord* denies that any French troops are to occupy the Duchies. Those who are at Rome will remain for the present where they are. Nowhere else will there be any intervention in Italy.

The London *Times* quotes a letter from Milan which states that the extreme party is beginning to agitate, and it is possible Venetia may rise in insurrection.

A letter from the Valtelline says that on hearing of the preliminaries to the peace GARIBALDI offered the resignation of himself and all his officers to the King of Sardinia, but that he refused them.

The Government of the Romagna had adopted the Code Napoleon.

SPAIN.

The recent conspiracy at Seville was of a Republican character, and has ramifications at Barcelona, Granada and Santander. The conspirators were to have met on a given day in the Place del Dugue, Seville, to commence the insurrection, but before that time twelve or fourteen of them were arrested, and the Plaza occupied by troops.

The Madrid *Gazette* officially announces that the Queen of Spain is in the fifth month of pregnancy.

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The India, China and Australia mails reached Marseilles on the 29th. The dates are Calcutta, June 16, Hong Kong, June 4, and Melbourne, May 10.

The Calcutta Produce markets were inactive. Imports dull. Exchange 2s. ¼d.

At Hong Kong Exchange was 4s. 10½d.@4s. 11d.

At Fou-Chou Tea was active and higher. Imports dull. Exchange 4s. 2d.@4s. 3d.

At Shanghae tea was dull. Imports quiet. Silk rather dearer. Exchange 4s. 2d.

From Singapore it is stated that the inhabitants at Bangermassen had risen and murdered nearly every European.

At Melbourne produce was dull, and imports active. Exchange 1½@2 ₱ cent. premium.

There was great excitement at Melbourne through the Chinese refusing to pay the residents' tax, and numbers had been arrested.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope dates are to July 21. Several shipwrecks, attended with loss of life, had occurred on the South African coast, but no American vessel are mentioned.

The Very Latest.

LONDON, Saturday.

The *Daily News'* City Article says the Stock Exchange on Friday was quiet, the extreme variation being scarcely one-eighth.

In the other departments there was little alteration in prices. The demand for money was moderate. No bullion was taken from the Bank, the gold by the *City of Baltimore* supplying the immediate wants of exporters.

The *Times* City article says: "The funds opened on Friday at a fractional improvement, but soon showed renewed dullness. The extent of the business was unimportant, and there was little spirit shown in any department. There was a good demand for money, and in the general market two-and-a-half per cent. was the lowest rate. At the Bank applications were limited."

The *Morning Post* says that, according to reports in Paris last night, Count DE PERSIGNY has deferred, for a day or two, his return to London, from Florence, on his mission from the Tuscan Government.

The Sardinian Plenipotentiary to the Zurich Conference reached Paris yesterday, and had an interview with Count WALEWSKI.

The *Invalide Russe* says, the Cabinets of Paris and Vienna may make whatever treaties they please, but in fixing the lot of Italy they are bound to ask the concurrence of the rest of Europe.

Further Extracts from our Foreign Files.

From our files of foreign papers to the 27th July, we are enabled to make further extracts of interest in anticipation of the arrival of the mails by the *Arabia*.

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND IN THE CONGRESS.

From the London Daily News, (Liberal) July 25.

The partisans of Austria resist the notion of any European Congress on Italian affairs; naturally enough, for they know it is impossible that Europe could assent to worse terms for the partly emancipated victims of her tyranny than those said to have been agreed on at Villafranca. In point of fact nothing definite and insusceptible of modification was agreed on at the interview between the two Emperors, except the cession of Lombardy to Piedmont. But the Cabinet of Vienna chooses to assume that many other things then and there discussed, may be taken for granted in the sense it likes; and it prefers taking the chance of wrangling them out, in part or whole, with the Cabinet of the Tuileries, to submitting its pretensions to the calm and impartial arbitrament of Europe. As regards the oft-demanded reforms in the Papal States, for example, it discerns clearly the difference between having to deal solely with a Government like that of Catholic France, and with those of non-Catholic Russia, Prussia, and Great Britain; and, apart from all specific items of a settlement, it calculates shrewdly that if the other Powers should be induced absolutely to decline entering into a conference upon any basis, regardless of the earnest instances of NAPOLEON III., that potentate may not be found in a mood impracticably hard to deal with. Having just let off the steam of a crusade for the liberation of Italy he cannot easily or immediately get it up again. If nothing practical and positive be done speedily to confirm the new governments recently established, and to secure the recognition of their authority, the malign hope is cherished that disorders may be incited, affording the desired pretence for joint or separate intervention, colorably to maintain tranquility alone, but really to repeat the reactionary proceedings of 1848 and 1849. In one way or other, it is felt that Austria has the deepest interest in excluding the disinterested Powers from giving an opinion or enforcing a judicial sentence as to the past, the present, or the future of Italy; and therefore no means are at the present moment spared to persuade or pique those States into summarily refusing to cooperate in the work of peace.

The Ruler of France, on the other hand, has confessedly much to gain by the assembling of a General Congress. His disdains to conceal his disappointment at the manner in which his off-hand attempt to settle matters with his Imperial brother over a breakfast table in a small country town, has been received. There is a certain *naiveté* in the petulance with which he says to the Italians: "I did my best for you by arms, but these confounded neighbors of mine worried me so that I was forced to give over before my work was half done;" and there is a certain dash of fairness in the audible expostulation he addresses to us: "Well, if you do not approve of my rough draft of a remodeled Peninsula, say what you would have done, and let us all sit round a green table with diplomatic pens in hand and settle it somehow." All this is upon the surface reasonable enough, and perfectly consistent with the usuage of good-fellowship between nations. As opposed to this nothing reads more wayward and unstatesmanlike than the random proposition of Lord ELCHO to tie the hands of the Executive Government before it knows precisely what it is called on to accept or decline, by a loud-sounding resolution of the House of Commons, that it would be unbecoming the dignity of the country to listen to any overtures, for any purpose, from any quarter whatsoever, at the present time. The dignity of the country can only be maintained by the free exercise of its highest wisdom, not by indulging in the political pastime of blind man's buff. The dignity of a great country neither finds it necessary to walk upon stilts in order to keep its feet out of the mire, nor to lock itself up in a dark room lest the wistful eyes of some wily seducer should overpower it by their gaze. National dignity is indeed inestimably dear to every true son of the soil; but it is to be guarded by great moral laws and discriminating political principles, capable of application and adaptation according to the ever varying circumstances of the time,—not by being ensconced behind a formal wooden face, set carefully over with the crooked nails of faction. We are ready to affirm the right or power of Parliament on great occasions to pronounce a declaratory and even a mandatory opinion respecting the general policy which the Administration should pursue; but we contend that in all cases of the kind, Parliament ought to be very sure that it has before it the whole of the facts and circumstances regarding which it would divest the Executive of its ordinary discretion, and consequently of its proper responsibility. A more perilous thing the Legislature cannot do than this. Better far declare at once that it distrusts the men composing the Executive, and that it will set up others in their stead before it separates for the Autumn, than rashly come to a resolution which, whatever may tide during the next three months, would have the effect of paralyzing its action, no matter how salutary that action might be.

Do we then necessarily come to the conclusion that a Congress is desirable, and that England ought at once consent to become a party thereto? Far otherwise; our propossessions we will freely own are all the other way. We have pointed out the danger that would attend our participation in negotiations upon such a basis as were at first reported from Vienna. The recollections of the past are to us full of warnings against being drawn into negotiations the end of which no man can pretend to foresee, while the thankleseness of all we can hope at best to accomplish is that which every well-read and sound-thinking man must be convinced of. Certainly unless the basis offered be such as to give substantial ground for believing that we can attain positive securities for Italian freedom which otherwise is not likely to be secured, we should deeply deplore our being drawn into the matter. Two things seem to us indispensable as ingredients in the preliminaries of a Congress—the one, that its fundamental object should be declared to be the securing for the inhabitants of the Peninsula reformed political institutions, in so far as they may in their respective States have demanded them; and secondly, that henceforth no foreign Power shall be at liberty to interpose by arms in the domestic affairs of any State of the Peninsula, without the consent of the other Powers of Europe. If these conditions be not conceded in limine, then, indeed, it would not be for the honor or dignity of Great Britain to enter into the discussion of any project for the redistribution of Italy; for without them such redistribution could only be a revised edition of the dynastic fraud perpetrated at Vienna in 1815, and published with legitimate and logical commentaries, notes, and appendices, at Troppau, Laybach, and Verona, in succeeding years. If a European Congress offers its mediation in Italian affairs, it must do so either in the interests of absolute sovereigns or of populations ready to be free. With the former we can have no fellowship, no previous counsel, no complicity after the fact. If the latter be what the Government of France desires, then we ask for the recognition of the simplest and best test that our Government is ready in accord with it in the reading of the condition. We do not say what form of rule shall be recognized in Tuscany, or Venetia, or elsewhere. We do not pretend to judge beforehand what modifications of detail may be deemed necessary or desirable in any or in all. What we do ask is, that whatever be the form adopted by the people of each State, be it to our liking or be it not, it shall not be interfered with by foreign bayonets under any pretence or upon any plea whatsoever. If by holding out for these terms England should be able to secure the external independence of the Peninsula, we believe an inestimable benefit would be obtained.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S PRUSSIAN DISPATCH.

From the Economist.

Lord MALMESBURY and Mr. GLADSTONE FITZGERALD have made a vehement but futile effort to fasten on Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S vigorous and admirable Prussian dispatch the charge of endangering the principle of English neutrality. We call attention to this incriminated dispatch with the greater interest, because we earnestly hold with Lord MALMESBURY that "the duty of maintaining neutrality has not ceased with the war," and, we would add, that much of the advice given to Prussia in Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S dispatch applies equally to the practical question now before all the great European Powers, and Prussia, of course, amongst the number, whether or not they should consent to appear at the Congress which France, as it seems, desires, and Austria deprecates, for the purposes of giving a European sanction to the peace of Villafranca. That question we propose to discuss in another article. At present we wish to consider the dispatch merely in its bearing on the special policy of Prussia, and to enforce the unquestionably important practical fact that Italian politics can never be cleared of their inextricable confusion at all, until they are considered with pure reference to Italian interests; or, in other words, until the small particles attached to the bottom of the oft-repeated axiom that "the enemy must be defended not on the Rhine, but the Mincio and the Adige," be taken for what it is worth—a saying not without some military significance, sense of course it is an extravagance to say country to be near her reserves while her strength is in far from her reserves, but, nevertheless, involving most fatal and pernicious political errors.

This is, in effect, the burden of Lord JOHN'S dispatch; and if such advice, accompanied by a distinct warning that England intends to keep neutral, is to be branded as endangering neutrality, then all plain speaking of every kind is at an end, as soon as the position of neutrality is taken up. Such a doctrine is, of course, the mere invention of party spirit. We can conceive no principle that it is more important for England to urge, at such a crisis as the present, on Prussia than the duty of taking the plain and natural, and geographical, rather than the political and artificial view so common with diplomatists, of the interests of the different States. While Mantua, Peschiera and Verona are regarded as outposts of Germany, it is impossible that Germany can consider the Italian question on its real merits. Lord JOHN RUSSELL says very forcibly, because very simply:—"The utmost that can be said is that while many Germans look upon these fortresses as a bulwark of Germany, many Italians look upon them as a menace to Italy." And as they happen to be in Italy and to dominate Lombardy, while they are at best outposts, and very advanced outposts of the Austrian Tyrol, it is not very difficult to say which of the two statements has the most force.

The truth is, that it is this habit of putting Italy to extraneous uses, from the false point of view of German or other European interests, which has already involved Europe in all its Italian troubles. At the treaty of Vienna, Austria was put into Italy as a watch-dog to keep France out, and Piedmont was strengthened for the same purpose. What have been the results? That the only good and useful purpose of which Piedmont has utterly failed has been the expulsion of France from Italy, and that the reason she has so failed has been the intrusion of Austria into Italy. In other words, the Italian power set up as a barrier against France has been positively tempted by the conduct of the non-Italian Power established in Italy for the same purpose, to open Italy once more to the armies of France.

No one can need a clearer illustration of the results of that artificial diplomatic habit of mind which refuses to regard the interests of any European country from the plain and natural, because national, point of view. Of the very Powers on whom Europe relied for the exclusion of France, one has been the irritating cause, and the other the political instrument, of her renewed interference. The very fortresses strengthened by Austria ostensibly as outposts of Germany, have been regarded throughout Italy as menaces to the Italians, and have been amongst the most powerful inducements which led Piedmont to invoke French aid. What does this really teach except this—that to subordinate the natural and Italian view of Italian evils to foreign considerations which, because foreign, must be also secondary, is a blind policy, that leads to far greater evils than it remedies? What can be more wise and sagacious than Lord JOHN'S doctrine, that "it cannot be necessary for the safety of Berlin and Magdeburg that the Government in Milan and Bologna should be bad." Indeed, how much further might the saying have been extended? How impotent is it for the safety of Berlin and Magdeburg that the Government in Milan and Bologna should be satisfactory, and not unsatisfactory to the Italian people. Had the Government in Milan and Bologna been satisfactory to the Italians, Piedmont would have had no case for the interference of France—France could not have interfered without arraying all Europe against her—and the citizen soldiers of Berlin and Magdeburg, instead of submitting to all the miseries of "mobilization," would have been pursuing quietly for the last two months the even tenor of their trades and professions.

If once Prussia could be persuaded to drink in the wholesome and long disregarded truth, embodied in Lord JOHN'S dispatch, that the cause of tranquillity in Europe can never be served by regarding the interests of one great nation as completely subordinate to the interests of another, we should entertain much more hope than we now do of the ultimate settlement of the Italian question on a sound and durable basis. When France and Austria strive to gain a European sanction to their recent agreement, the question for the German Powers, even as regards self-interest alone, will be, not, how those interests would be affected by a certain territorial distribution, if the Italian people did not exist, but how far that territorial distribution, by securing or failing to secure the confidence and tranquility of the Italian people, is likely to affect their Transalpine neighbors; not how far certain fortresses would be valuable "bulwarks" for Germany if they were German outposts and on German territory, but how far they can answer this purpose while they irritate the national pride of Italians, threaten their independence, and so rouse up a deep current of Anti-German passion in the mind of Italy. If this be the light in which Prussia views the question, instead of the conventional light of Austrian traditions, we feel no doubt at all that Prussia will refuse as steadily as England to become a party to any peace formed on the basis, or anything like the basis of the peace of Villafranca; and that the private contract between France and Austria which goes by that name, will consequently fall entirely to get any European sanction, and therefore ultimately fall of effect. Nor will this be all. If once two European Powers, so great as England and Prussia, commit themselves to a truly disinterested and Italian view of the Italian question, much will already be done towards its settlement, for the vicious theory inherent in the old Vienna compact, will be seen and rejected by Europe. Hitherto we have read no recent document that contributes to this great end half so much as Lord JOHN'S recent Prussian dispatch.

FRANCE.

The London *News* correspondent writes, July 26: "Yesterday the Emperor's extraordinary speech to the Corps Diplomatique, averring that all Europe had been unjust towards him, was read in an alarming tone. It was very generally considered as the counterpart to that celebrated commissatory sentence addressed to M. DE HUMANN on last New Year's day, which, like the cloud no bigger than a man's hand, was the precursor of the late bloody campaign. If a threatening word addressed to Austria led within six months to Magenta and Solferino, what, it has been said, may not be expected to follow from a gage of defiance thrown to all Europe! To-day, however, there is a disposition to take a less sombre view of things. The Emperor's expressed dissatisfaction is grammatically referable to the past—to the period of the commencement of the war—and not to the present or the prospects of the future. The speeches of Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON, as reported by telegraph, much favored this brighter view of the political situation, and the arrival of Count DE PERSIGNY from London was hailed at the Bourse as a mission of peace."

There were considerable fluctuations in the Rente. It opened well, under the influence of the better view of the Emperor's speech to which I have alluded. A rise of full 50c., realized in the early part of the day, was met by a telegram from London reporting a fall of ⅜ ₱ cent. in Consols. The Rente fell at once ¼ upon this news, but the arrival of Count DE PERSIGNY becoming known a rally occurred, and the considerable fall of yesterday was more than effaced. The closing prices of the Threes were 67.60 for cash, and 68 for account, being a rise of 65c. and 80c. Mobilier rose 28.75. The Orleans Railway rose 20, Northern 15, Lyons 16, Southern 7.50, and Eastern and Western 2 50 each.

Marshal MCMAHON, Duke of Magenta, has obtained leave to return to France before his *corps d'armée*, and is expected very soon.

M. AUBERT, formerly prefect of Corsica, has left Paris for Marseilles, to receive the remains of his brother-in-law, the Duke D'ALBUFERA, who died of his wounds after the battle of Solferino. The deceased Duke was the second son of Marshal JUNOT. The title, created by NAPOLEON I., in 1806, is now extinct.

It is feared that the grand archeological expedition to Greece, projected by M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS, is stifled in the bud. He had chartered a frigate, to be called the *Monte Cristo*, which was to explore the coasts of Greece, Asia Minor, Syria and Egypt. A large staff of men of letters, artists and photographers were retained for the voyage. Part of the plan was to anchor the *Monte Cristo*, on her return from her adventures, in the Seine, near the Pont Royal, and to have a grand photographic and artistic exhibition on board. But the *Monte Cristo* was a Greek vessel, which sailed from Greece for Marseilles two months ago. She has not since been heard of, and it is, therefore, feared that she is lost.

Prince MURAT and the Princess CLOTILDE have taken up their residence in the villa erected by his highness in the Champs Elysées.

The same correspondent subsequently writes:

"The St. Cloud manifesto, which throws so little light on the great subject of the Italian question, will be forgotten long ere the perverbial nine days have elapsed. The question itself remains, visible, palpable, not looming in the distance, but coming upon us with strides more and more rapid. Reflecting men seem to like it less the more they see of it. They who are unwilling to believe the worst, await some further disclosure or explanation. "We do not know all," they say. "It is impossible that one so able as NAPOLEON III. should wittingly have aimed this blow at his own position, that he should deliberately have tied this political knot, (he possessing all the while other means of solution,) unless he foresaw some mode of separating it short of a return to the sword, and this time the sword drawn against an indignant people rising in defence of their rights." These persons indulge in vague hope that the Emperor may have reserved to himself a sort of loop hole in the way of discretionary powers in the ultimate settlement of the conditions of peace, at present unknown to the public: that he may have reserved to himself the right of exercising those powers in favor of Italian freedom widely or the reverse, according to the greater or lesser degree in which public opinion shall be expressed.

This optimism does not extend either to the Republican People Party or to those serious but moderate lovers of freedom whose experience of the past teaches them to look beneath the surface of things. In the eyes of the former, the elevation of the imperial prestige assumes the proportions of an established reality, and, as may be easily supposed, is not a source of any very deep affliction. This party viewed with unmingled satisfaction the indignation expressed with so little reserve in the Pensieroso St. Cloudese at the announcement of the peace, announced as we know by the tearing down of the proclamation and other acts of violence, which was followed by constabulary visits, and by the disagreeable assertion of their pleasure of sundry instructions concerning the conditions of the future when that turbulent quarter is questioned.

The moderate Liberals, though strongly opposed to the Imperial regime, do not at present see their way to any more satisfactory order of things, and between anarchy and Napoleonism, choose the latter. The effect of the peace of Villafranca upon these men has been to shake whatever faith they had in the political ability, resolution and unity of purpose of NAPOLEON III. In their opinion he has, through out these transactions, acted the part, not as Mr. THACKERAY understood, of a "passionate gentleman of artistic temperament," but of a spoilt and wilful child, who plays with a game boy till he grows weary of it and then dashes it in pieces. They feel that confidence cannot be inspired by one who wields so tremendous a power as does the French Emperor, unless his judgment be cool, unexcitable, and superior to mere passing influences. And what claim, they ask, do recent events show NAPOLEON III. to have established for such a character?

In support of this view of the question, I will here record an opinion as to the sudden abandonment of the war which I heard expressed by a person whom (seeing that, albeit the ignoble vulgus in France will probably never be allowed to peruse this manner of your journal, it will be none the less curiously reasoned in official quarters) I must not, however remotely, indicate. Suffice it that the authority, as far as the views expressed go, is most reliable. NAPOLEON, says "the party" in question, had during two months met with an amount of success and good luck quite out of all human calculation, wholly unlooked for by him (whatever his faith in "his star") and whereas his generals absolutely stood aghast in astonishment. It did really seem as if these successes were to prove a curse to him, scattering confusion in the councils of the opposite army, and dispersing in his favor events which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been fraught with destruction to him. Arrived in presence of the Quadrilateral, a reaction, mental and bodily, took place in him. He is 52; his health is shaky; though excitement keeps him up for a long time, he cannot go on for ever opposing nature. The flame which burns the brightest goes out the soonest; and NAPOLEON, with all his boasted Dutch phlegm, is no exception to the general law. In short, he was simply tired of the business, and being tired, thought the occasion favorable for backing out of it. He had, at a very small cooperative cost, earned the right to sport the laurels of a "conquering hero" in Paris. It was unnecessary to take anybody's advice—even that of his subordinate officer, the King of Sardinia. Nobody could oppose his will, not even the King aforesaid. He was absolutely master of his own actions as he was of the 200,000 soldiers encamped around him, and whom by a word he could either hurl at the walls of yonder frowning fortresses or march quietly back to France. And so the interview at Villafranca was proposed. The rest we know.

In addition to these considerations, let me add another to which history will perhaps hereafter assign its due weight in these transactions. It may be said that next to the one great object of establishing his dynasty on the throne, that which he has most at heart is to receive the crown at the hands of the Pope. It is, I believe, a settled point that, in return for Louis NAPOLEON'S guarantee of the integrity of the temporal dominions of the Papacy, the compliment implied by the offer of the "Presidency," and perhaps the liking and being friends with his fatherly brother (in a Catholic sense) FRANCIS JOSEPH, Pius IX. will at no very distant period visit Paris and perform the ceremony in question.

This will of course be a case of sack-cloth and ashes for the legitimists as a political party. To the ultramontanists, however, viewed in their connection with Rome, it will be a triumph. Romanism will be exalted at the cost of Gallicanism. It is said, by the by, that LOUIS VEUILLOT has been received recently at St. Cloud. He and his friends, of course, distrust the Government which professes to be based upon the glorious and immortal principles of the revolution, and they silently gnash their teeth while they fawn upon the exalted personage who, *suos consuescere in ordine*, to use the words of Cardinal MORTON, ordered the admission over the Belgian frontier of Simeon Ascher's terrible "Cestus." Nothing, however, but it is impossible that they should not rejoice when they note the formidable *trio jouets* in one, who are about, in vulgar parliance, to cook the Italian goose. And it may be here observed that, exactly in proportion as this party is elevated at the prospect of the fate in store for Italy, the Protestant party is depressed. In their eyes the Pope and the pair of Catholic Emperors form a triad which it would be far more desirable to see confounded than that of "the Devil, the Pope, and the Pretender," celebrated in English history.

It is possible that I may come with a prejudiced mind to the consideration of the Emperor's answer to the *corps diplomatique* reported in to-day's *Moniteur*. I cannot divest myself of the idea that it has a certain fretful and bored tone which answers to the aforesaid mode of accounting for the sudden peace. His Majesty certainly wastes no useless breath about the matter. Perhaps he thought the muncio might have been less brief in his address, which occupies but four lines in the official columns. It runs thus:

"SIRE: The diplomatic body feels the wish to ask your Majesty's leave to offer its anxious and sincere congratulations upon your happy return, and the prompt conclusion of the peace."

A clumsy affair enough, you will see; but perhaps it was spoken in Latin, and if the legate is no better head at that language than the Pope, the wonder is that it is not even worse.

The Emperor's hope that the peace may be of long duration is reassuring, as far as mere words can reassure the world. The absence of any remarks as to the revival of commerce from the former manifesto was thought remarkable, and gave rise to much uneasy comment. This may help to repair the confession. And yet the effect of this new speech upon the Bourse has been to produce a fall of 55c., a worse reception than the first speech met with. *Audi alteram partem* says the adage. NAPOLEON declares that Europe is unjust towards him. It is possible that Europe may have some reason for its thoughts about NAPOLEON, whatever they may be. It would seem that the mercantile world inclines rather to the opinion of Europe than of NAPOLEON.

ITALY.

A Milan letter of the 31st says that Count GABRIO CASATI, who was President of the Provisional Government of 1848, will be a member of the King of Sardinia's new ministry, in order that Lombardy may be fairly represented in the united Government. Reports come from many quarters that GARIBALDI and his troops are expected to turn upon the Roman States. By the last accounts, however, they were in the Valtelline, at Val Cannobice and Como. They are said to be 12,000 strong and still recruiting, and the persuasion was strong among them that they were going to fight against the Pope.

A Turin letter in the *Patrie* of July 30 says that the Hungarian legion is dissolved, and that KOSSUTH has gone to Aix-les-Baines.

M. RATAZZI has ordered the formation of regiments of National Guards in every province of the Lombardo-Sardinian Kingdom. At Reggio, in Modena, the National Guard has been called out.

The *Opinione* of Turin has the following on the subject of the restoration of the ducal families:

"The restored princes could not conceal the falseness of their position with regard to the governed. If, then, liberty has hitherto been impossible by reason of the thirst of despotism in princes, it would now become impossible on account of the aversion, suspicion and reciprocal hatred which would exist between the governed and the governing. * * * Italy is reduced to the melancholy position of being able to hope for her entire emancipation in war only, in the face of the sort of European conspiracy against her liberty and independence which is revealed in the diplomatic action of the powers. Italy will, then, be obliged to do all in her power to stir up war, until she has attained her object. * * * Italy is too weak herself alone to expel Austria from the peninsula, but she is strong enough to keep Europe in movement, to stir up wars and revolutions."

The *Independente*, of Turin, maintains that Piedmont ought not to abstain from sending a representative to the Conferences at Zurich, and adds that these Conferences should, of necessity, be followed by a European Congress, inasmuch as Europe has the greatest interest in the taxing place of the Congress. France and Austria, says this journal, cannot be the sole arbiters of the destinies of Italy, since upon the well-being of Italy depends the tranquility of Europe.

A letter in the *Nazione* of Florence states that GARIBALDI, after the news of the preliminaries of the peace, went to the King's quarters to give up his commissions and those of all the officers of his corps, but that VICTOR EMANUEL would not receive them, and that consequently GARIBALDI and his officers have retained their rank. The King told him that, as a Piedmontese General, he was not at liberty to give up his commission.

Signor CASATI, member of the Milanese Provisional Government in 1848, has declined the Ministry of Public Instruction offered him by RATAZZI, but another Lombard, Signor CESARESCO, has been selected for office.

At Parma, on the 26th, the Judges and other officers of the Supreme Court of Revision took the oath of fealty to VICTOR EMANUEL.

The Governor of the State of PARMA has named ANTONIO MANO, engineer, Inspector-General of the National Guard in the Parmesan province.

The *Monitore* of Tuscany says:

"Tuscany is arming, and she ought to arm, because she ought to repulse her worst enemy, the ramshackled of Reforms. If she should claim to remount the throne of Tuscany. But "to arms" does not mean to make a levy, as the general disarmers of the fallen dynasty pretend. Without a levy Tuscany has already soldiers armed against that enemy. She has an army; she will soon have the National Guard. The towns must arm; and when the fourth crumble the inhabitants of the country must arm themselves with anything and whatever arms they may find to their hands. Let Europe be assured that a people as civilized as the Tuscan people, will not endure the affront of having for a monarch one who was yesterday with the Emperor of Austria striving against the Italian arms."

At Modena the magistrates, advocates and notables have declared their unalterable devotion to the House of Savoy, and renewed the compact of 1848. The Marquis CAMILLO POMPEILLI, Governor Marzucchi, and Lieut. CARANDINI, have been sent on an extraordinary mission to the Courts of Turin, Paris and London, to explain the views of the citizens and hasten its regard to the subject, and to which they have devoted themselves to Victor EMANUEL, during their Majesties' visit to Turin. Count CARLO ARRIVABENE, Minister of Foreign Affair

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH

MORMON VILLAINIES.

The Usual Seven Ombelds and the Butcher.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY WILSON, &c., &c.

Gyasc Slate Lake City, Friday, July 4, 1890.

Utah Special Correspondence.

Utah Legislature of last Winter was composed of eleven members, of whom eight were Mormons and three Gentiles. Of the eight Mormons seven were Polygamists, and the Gentiles were all opposed to polygamy. The Mormon majority ruled the House, and passed all the laws. The Governor was a Gentile, and vetoed many of the laws passed by the Mormons, but they passed them over his veto. The Governor's salary was $3,000 per year, and he had the appointing power. He appointed all the officers of the Territory, and the Mormons got their share. The Governor appointed the Judges, and they were all Gentiles. The Judges had the power to grant divorces, and they granted them to Gentiles, but refused to grant them to Mormons. The Mormons had a Delegate in Congress, but he had no vote, only a voice. The Gentiles had a Delegate, but he had no vote, only a voice. The Delegate was elected by the people, and the Governor appointed the Judges, Marshal, Attorney, Secretary, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Schools, Librarian, Commissioner of Immigration, Commissioner of Insurance, Commissioner of Mines, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commissioner of Statistics, Commissioner of Labor, Commissioner of Forestry, Commissioner of Fisheries, Commissioner of Irrigation, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Commissioner of Public Parks, Commissioner of Public Roads, Commissioner of Public Bridges, Commissioner of Public Ferries, Commissioner of Public Wharves, Commissioner of Public Docks, Commissioner of Public Piers, Commissioner of Public Slips, Commissioner of Public Basins, Commissioner of Public Reservoirs, Commissioner of Public Aqueducts, Commissioner of Public Sewers, Commissioner of Public Drains, Commissioner of Public Gutters, Commissioner of Public Curbstones, Commissioner of Public Flagstones, Commissioner of Public Pavements, Commissioner of Public Streets, Commissioner of Public Alleys, Commissioner of Public Lanes, Commissioner of Public Courts, Commissioner of Public Prisons, Commissioner of Public Jails, Commissioner of Public Penitentiaries, Commissioner of Public Reformatories, Commissioner of Public Asylums, Commissioner of Public Hospitals, Commissioner of Public Dispensaries, Commissioner of Public Almshouses, Commissioner of Public Workhouses, Commissioner of Public Poorhouses, Commissioner of Public Orphan Asylums, Commissioner of Public Foundling Hospitals, Commissioner of Public Lying-in Hospitals, Commissioner of Public Maternity Hospitals, Commissioner of Public Lunatic Asylums, Commissioner of Public Idiot Asylums, Commissioner of Public Deaf and Dumb Asylums, Commissioner of Public Blind Asylums, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Blind, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Insane, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Idiotic, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Epileptic, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Paralytic, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Consumptive, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Cancerous, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Leprous, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Scrofulous, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Rachitic, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Tuberculous, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Syphilitic, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Gonorrheal, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Chancroidal, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Venereal, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Sexual, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Reproductive, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Generative, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Urinary, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Excretory, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Secretory, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Digestive, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Assimilative, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Nutritive, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Respiratory, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Circulatory, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Nervous, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Muscular, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Osseous, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Cartilaginous, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Fibrous, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Adipose, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Areolar, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Connective, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Tissue, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Cellular, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Vascular, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Lymphatic, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Glandular, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Secretory, Commissioner of Public Institutions for the Exc

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship Alaska, as we announced yesterday morning, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday afternoon, and we are enabled this morning to publish her cabinet, which is the interesting, and in some respects important. The British Government Fund on hand is $14,170 8[illegible]. A Commission from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated at Halifax on Tuesday night, of a large quantity of counterfeiting implements, and $14,000 in counterfeit bank bills, on various banks in different parts of the United States and Canada. The discovery was made in Forty-fifth-street, near Seventh-avenue, and was based on information received from one of the counterfeiters, and will probably lead to the capture of a number of the gang. Gamaliel Bailey was arrested at his house in Brooklyn, yesterday, shortly after the discovery of the implements, and is now in custody. Two of the counterfeiters have been arrested and lodged in the Tombs. The Common Council met last night, but adjourned, after the transaction of a little routine business, to Tuesday evening next. The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, but adjourned, after the transaction of a little routine business, to Tuesday evening next. The Board of Assistants met last night, but adjourned, after the transaction of a little routine business, to Tuesday evening next. The Board of Aldermen met last night, but adjourned, after the transaction of a little routine business, to Tuesday evening next. The Board of Councilmen met last night, but adjourned, after the transaction of a little routine business, to Tuesday evening next. The Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction met yesterday afternoon, but adjourned, after the transaction of a little routine business, to Tuesday evening next. The Board of Commissioners of Public Parks

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOOKKEEPERS' BOARD OF HEALTH.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday. Several nuisances were reported and ordered abated. The following was also presented and adopted:

Whereas, This Board of Health Commissioners of the Board of New-York, on the 22d day of May, 1849, by virtue of the jurisdiction respectively of the said Commissioners in the City of Brooklyn with the City of New-York, and the jurisdiction of the Mayor and Health Officer of the City of Brooklyn, did cause the Cholera to be declared, and publicly proclaimed as existing in the said City of Brooklyn; and

Whereas, The Mayor and Health Officer of the City of Brooklyn, by virtue of the powers vested in them by the Charter

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CAMP-MEETING NOTICE.—THERE WILL be a Camp-meeting held about 16 miles from Tonawanda Creek, on the Batavia and Attica road, commencing on MONDAY, Aug. 13, by different Independent Methodist preachers, to which all are invited. Come one, come all. Come and see. Come and hear. Come and pray. Come and praise. Come and get religion. Come and get to heaven. Come and bring your tents, and stay as long as you please. Come and bring your provisions, and you shall be welcome. Come and bring your horses, and they shall be fed. Come and bring your cattle, and they shall be watered. Come and bring your children, and they shall be taught. Come and bring your neighbors, and they shall be invited. Come and bring your friends, and they shall be welcome. Come and bring your enemies, and they shall be forgiven. Come and bring your sins, and they shall be washed away. Come and bring your troubles, and they shall be comforted. Come and bring your joys, and they shall be increased. Come and bring your hearts, and they shall be filled. Come and bring your souls, and they shall be saved. Come and bring your bodies, and they shall be healed. Come and bring your minds, and they shall be enlightened. Come and bring your wills, and they shall be subdued. Come and bring your all to the altar, and you shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away. Come, for all things are now ready. Come and welcome. Come and be saved. Come and be happy. Come and be free. Come and be blessed. Come and be glorified. Come and be crowned. Come and be kings and priests unto God and the Lamb. Come, for the Spirit and the bride say come. Come, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand. Come, for the time is short. Come, for the end of all things is near. Come, for the day of the Lord is coming as a thief in the night. Come, for the wicked shall be destroyed from the earth. Come, for the righteous shall inherit the kingdom of God. Come, for the Lord is coming to judge the world with righteousness and the people with his truth. Come, for he is coming to reward every man according to his works. Come, for he is coming to take vengeance on his enemies. Come, for he is coming to receive his own unto himself. Come, for he is coming to make all things new. Come, for he is coming to dwell with his people forever. Come, for he is coming to be their God and they shall be his people. Come, for he is coming to wipe away all tears from their eyes. Come, for there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things are passed away. Come, for he that overcometh shall inherit all things, and I will be his God and he shall be my son. But the fearful, and unbelieving, and the abominable, and murderers, and whoremongers, and sorcerers, and idolaters, and all liars, shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone, which is the second death. Come, for he that testifieth these things saith, Surely I come quickly. Amen. Even so, come, Lord Jesus. Come. Come. Come. Amen. Amen. Amen. Come. Come. Come. Amen. Amen. Amen. Come. Come. Come. Amen. Amen. Amen